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ONE CENT

## BESIEGED MOSLEMS SAVED

Troops of the Powers Assist  
Them Out of Kandamos.

## CRETANS ALLOWED THEM TO GO

Wild Excitement When They  
Marched Out—Losses During the  
Siege—Allied Admirals Express  
Regret for Allowing Turks to  
Fire on Cretans.

London, March 10.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Canes saying that the Mussulmans who had been besieged at Kandamos and who have arrived at Canes, were conveyed there on board the Italian transport Trimaona, and that another vessel is expected to arrive shortly with more refugees.

The force which relieved the beleaguered Mussulmans at Kandamos consisted of 112 soldiers who were besieged in the Epimako block house.

The dispatch also says that the arrival of the Trimaona, with her load of refugees, has created a deep impression in Canes. One of the chief joys says it is impossible to express the gratitude felt by the Moslems toward England.

The Daily News correspondent relates the story of the rescue of the beleaguered residents at Kandamos upon the authority of the officers of the Trimaona, the Turkish governor at Kandamos and others. His account says the utmost credit is due to Sir A. Biliotto, the British consul at Canes, who managed the entire affair personally.

Without him, the correspondent says, the besieged people could never have escaped. In the first instance, he went alone to Kandamos after conferring with the Cretan leaders, who expressed doubt of their ability to control their followers.

The place was surrounded by 7,000 Cretans, who kept up a continuous fusillade, which was sometimes replied to by the light force. Consul Biliotto entered the town and remained until midnight, when, having become convinced of the absolute necessity of evacuating a force of Europeans to effect the release of the beleaguered ones, he returned to Selino, from which place he started on his return down to Kandamos with a force of 250 British, 100 Austrians, 100 Russians, and 50 Italians, with four guns. This force was accompanied by the captain of the British warship Rodney.

Upon arriving at Kandamos the troops remained upon the outskirts, while the consul entered the town to arrange for the sortie. Some delay occurred owing to a lack of boats for landing. The Cretans had ceased their firing, and consented that the Moslem soldiers should retain their arms, but when the latter emerged and a start was made for Selino a scene of the wildest confusion and confusion of great danger took place. The force of Cretan insurgents surrounded the refugees and, wherever a gap occurred in the escort, would dash in and tear their weapons from the hands of the women and children carried.

It was with the utmost difficulty that the Moslems were prevented from firing on the insurgents, and thus bringing about a horrible slaughter. During the confusion one girl was kidnapped by the Cretans.

The insurgents followed the refugees, pressing in upon their column, as far as Spanakio, where there is a gorge which was blocked by the escort after the refugees had passed. This prevented the Cretans from advancing further.

The embarkation on board the Trimaona began at 5 o'clock in the evening and ended at 9 o'clock. After sunset the Cretans at Selino began to make hostile demonstrations towards the Moslems, and several shots were fired and several houses were burned. With a view to putting a stop to these marauding expeditions the warship fired several shots in the air, and also fired one of its guns.

The governor of Kandamos says that when the people in the town were only seven houses of refuge, and that the gun ammunition was completely exhausted. Thirteen persons had been killed and twenty-nine wounded since March 6. There was neither bread nor rice in the town, but there was a plentiful supply of meat. Had there been a sufficient amount of bread and ammunition, the governor declares, the inhabitants of the town and the garrison would have been able to resist the insurgents for a year.

After the rescued Moslems boarded the Trimaona the arms which they had removed to the Rodney.

The correspondent says the refugees are rapidly debarking at Canes, and that the Trimaona will return to Selino for more. The government is supplying tents for the people. A few have houses here, but a majority of them are utterly ruined, and many have been made invalids.

The captain of the warship Rodney has reported that the chiefs of the insurgents who surrounded Kandamos, and who compelled their followers to keep the promise given that the Moslem soldiers should keep their arms, but were not always able to do so.

ADMIRALS EXPRESSED REGRET.  
Sorry They Allowed Turks to Fire on Cretans.

London, March 10.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Canes, saying that the British, French and Italian admirals landed yesterday afternoon and held a conference with the insurgent leaders at Akrotiri. They expressed regret that they allowed the Turkish warships and troops to fire upon the insurgents during the previous day's fighting, believing that the Turkish officials are unable to state when traffic will be resumed. The passengers not injured are expected to arrive here early in the morning. Sheriff Covert and wife, Miss Alfragon, State Senator Leich and wife, Representatives Kratz and Peckinbaugh, of this city, were in the party. They were in the sleeper of the wrecked train. Superintendent Corbett, who is at Haidouti, telegraphed President Barlow late this afternoon that there was no doubt that but five persons were in the sleeper at the time of the accident.

A telephone message from Haidouti says that another crevasse has appeared between White River bridge and the one where the train was wrecked. It is spreading rapidly, and the damage to the roadbed will be very serious. It is reported that an overcoat marked J. T. Phillips was found floating on the water near the wreck.

The damage to the roadbeds of the Evansville and Terre Haute, and the Evansville and Indianapolis, by the recent rains and floods to date is estimated at \$1,000,000.

SIXTY THOUSAND STRONG.  
The Greek Troops Massed on the Turkish Frontier.

London, March 10.—The Daily Chronicle will publish tomorrow a dispatch from Athens saying that Greece has 60,000 troops on the frontier, and that the Turkish and Greek outposts are very close together in places. For instance, at Arta the Turks hold one end of a bridge and the Greeks the other.

A Greek general recently while inspect-

## NEW REGIME IN CRETE.

Active Negotiations to Effect One  
Have Been Opened.

## SYMPATHY FOR CRETE.

Paris, March 10.—The Temps publishes the announcement that active negotiations have been opened with a view to the organization of a new regime in Crete, and intimates that the French government is especially concerned in the giving of a satisfactory reality to the scheme for an autonomous administration of the affairs of the island.

Nebraska Senators Applaud King George in His Unequal Struggle.

Lincoln, Neb., March 10.—In the senate today Ransom of Douglas offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the Kingdom of Greece is engaged in a struggle with all the great powers of Europe to emancipate the island of Crete from the domination of the Turkish empire, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we express our sympathy with Crete in its aspirations for freedom, and we applaud the heroic endeavors of King George, of Greece, in his position to the powers to preserve Cretan liberty."

Col. Vassos' Army Said to Be in Need of Supplies.

London, March 10.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Canes saying that it is run over there that the Greek army of occupation, under command of Col. Vassos, are short of provisions, their supplies of cartridges consisting only of biscuits and oranges.

Athens Papers Claim the Government Is Quite Able to Stand It.

London, March 10.—The correspondent of the Times at Athens criticizes in a very unfavorable manner the financial aspects of the mobilization of the Greek troops and calls attention to the fact that the cost when, in 1885-'86, the government of M. Tricoupiis mobilized the troops of Greece was 125,000,000 drachmas.

This expenditure, the correspondent says, entailed the reintroduction of a forced currency, which had a disastrous effect upon the economic situation of the kingdom.

The Athens Prola asserts that the national exchequer is abundantly able to meet all the extraordinary expenses from the ordinary revenue, owing to the "fore-thought of the government."

The Times correspondent criticizes this assertion by remarking: "The budget in which such economies are shown is not specified. It is thought, however," the correspondent adds, "that the sympathy of England and France will prevent any coercive measures from being taken against Greece."

## FLOODS CAUSE A WRECK

Louisville and Nashville Train Goes  
Down an Embankment.

Five Persons Killed and Two Injured—Indiana Roadbeds Damaged One Million Dollars.

Evansville, Ind., March 10.—The Louisville and Nashville limited train, south-bound from Chicago, was wrecked this morning at 12:30 o'clock, at a point one mile south of Hazelton, Ind., and thirty-seven miles north of Evansville, on the Evansville and Terre Haute road. Five men were killed and two seriously injured, as follows:

Killed—HERBERT ALEIN, Evansville, head janitor of the station; caught in the smoking car and drowned.

JOSEPH BOLEMAN, of Evansville, locomotive fireman.

JOHN SEARS, of Terre Haute, conductor. Two unknown men.

Injured—Frederick Hays, of Evansville.

J. E. Henderson, brother of ex-State Auditor Henderson.

Both men are seriously injured, but they will recover.

The accident was the result of the heavy rains in southern Indiana since Saturday. White River, near Hazelton, overflowed, and the backwater washed out the tracks of the Terre Haute. Trains were running on slow orders as the roadbed was known to be in a bad condition.

When the "cotton ball" train reached the fill this morning the embankment suddenly gave way and the engine and baggage car, and part of the smoker dropped into about six feet of water. The engine turned over, but the baggage car remained upright. The smoker hung over the end of the track. The sleeper remained on the track.

Engineer John McCutchan escaped death by jumping, but his fireman, Boleman, was caught in the cab and drowned. Conductor Sears, brakeman Baldwin, Allen, and two unknown men were in the smoker. Hays was near the door. When the baggage car went down, the jar threw him against a seat, injuring one of his legs. He crawled out the door and swam a considerable distance to reach land. Henderson was also injured by being thrown against a seat.

Wrecking trains were sent immediately to the scene, but the railroad officials are unable to state when traffic will be resumed. The passengers not injured are expected to arrive here early in the morning. Sheriff Covert and wife, Miss Alfragon, State Senator Leich and wife, Representatives Kratz and Peckinbaugh, of this city, were in the party. They were in the sleeper of the wrecked train. Superintendent Corbett, who is at Haidouti, telegraphed President Barlow late this afternoon that there was no doubt that but five persons were in the sleeper at the time of the accident.

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## SENATOR HANNA'S PLANS

The National Chairman Said to  
Have the Presidential Bee.

## BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

The Preliminary Skirmish of 1898 Must Be Won to Make More Certain a Victory in the Great Battle of the Initial Year of the Twentieth Century.

The action of the Republican National executive committee on Monday night last in passing a resolution to continue the headquarters here, and keep them in active operation, has more significance than was made to appear upon the surface, by the mere announcement that it met to accept the resignation of Cornelius N. Bliss as treasurer, and the election of Mr. Cannon of New York as his successor.

Senator Mark A. Hanna, as is well known, is practically the committee. In the last campaign, his personality so dominated the affairs of that organization that all the other members were dwarfed into mere pawns. It will not be long until William McKinley Osborne, cousin of the President and secretary of the committee, will resign, as he is to be appointed consul general to London.

The new secretary will be Col. Dick of Ohio, who has for the past four months been regarded as slated for Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. When he was practically agreed upon as the "head-man" of the Administration, Mr. Hanna was unknown in a political sense outside of the State of Ohio. Today he is the absolute master of the political organization, so far as concerns the management of the party's affairs of the nation.

Senator Hanna's political enemies concede him for his powers as a political organizer, and rather envy him, instead of attempting to detract from his well-earned laurels.

That Senator Hanna is ambitious is to his credit, and those who have his confidence say he is not unmindful of the qualities of a great political fighter, which can be more easily grasped by a man surrounded, as he is, with wealth and power.

In brief, Senator Hanna already has the Presidential bee humming in his bonnet. With no one questions his loyalty to President McKinley, he knows the slender thread by which even the political fortunes of a President may hang, and upon that may be laid the foundation for Senator Hanna's ambition.

With a national committee whose headquarters are under the very cornice of the Senate chamber, and Senator Hanna in daily contact with its work, it can readily be seen that he can have an influence upon the workers of the party throughout the country which in the very nature of things, cannot result otherwise than redounding to the credit and fame of the chairman of the committee.

It is Senator Hanna's intention, it is possible, to strengthen the party in its weak spots as he makes it impracticable against the attacks of the enemy in 1898 and 1900. He proposes to work to that end, which will assure the next Congress to be Republican in its majority. With this preliminary battle won, he believes the one to be fought two years later will be a victory for his party and the cards of the game of politics may be so shuffled as to make him the candidate.

It is a game bold in its conception, but stranger things than these have happened, and men have risen to the topmost pinnacle of fame in a similar manner.

It has not been customary for the committee of either parties to confine its active existence during the interim of elections, and the plan adopted by Senator Hanna means more than can be told in many columns of a newspaper. It means one thing at least, and that is, the party is to have the most perfect organization in its history, and that in Senator Hanna's opinion will make victory that much more certain in 1898 and 1900, no matter who may be the candidate of the party in the first year of the next century.

## TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

Over One Hundred Persons Drowned  
in Hauling Straits.

Vancouver, B. C., March 10.—According to advices brought by the Empress of India, which arrived this morning from the Orient, a terrible accident happened Saturday, January 23, to a boat crossing the Hauling Straits from Makao. She had 108 passengers on board, and when not far from the Hauling shore sank from being overloaded. One hundred and four persons were drowned, among whom were three children, a son and two daughters, of the chief pastor of the American Methodist Church in Hauling.

## MR. BRYAN IN NASHVILLE.

He Is the Recipient of Many Social  
Attentions.

Nashville, Tenn., March 10.—Hon. W. J. Bryan's visit to Nashville was the cause of a second ovation to the great Democratic leader.

He is here today as the guest of the woman's board of the Tennessee centennial. A series of elaborate social functions occupied his time from noon until night.

At 3 o'clock he addressed 8,000 people in the Tabernacle. The proceeds were devoted to the woman's board.

Tomorrow he will be a guest of the Tennessee legislature and will address that body at 10 o'clock in the morning. He will also be the recipient of additional social honors.

## More Men for Cuba.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 10.—Gen. Emilio Nunez has returned to Jacksonville. He left with a body of Cubans for Pensacola, Fla., a short time ago, where an expedition was reported as being on foot.

Manteils, Any Size, \$1.00 Apiece.  
Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

SPECIAL this week—Eggs butter, 27c pound; eggs, 12 1/2c; cheese, 17c. Gibbons, Center, Riggs and K Street Markets.

## HIS VERY BUSY DAY



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "I'll see you later, gentlemen."

## HOW SCOVEL WAS RELEASED

The State Department Gave Him No  
Assistance.

Minister De Lome Interceded in  
His Behalf as an "Act of Mercy,  
Not of Justice."

It was learned that the release of the newspaper man, Sylvester Scovel, by the Spanish authorities, was secured through private representations, and not by any application by the United States, either through Secretary Sherman or Secretary Olney.

Soon after Scovel's arrest, Mr. Walter J. Mullins, his brother-in-law, and Mr. John Mcweeney, of Wooster, Ohio, his John, came here to solicit the intervention of the Government in his behalf.

Secretary Olney declined to take any steps in the matter, for the reason that Scovel had once been expelled from Cuba and had returned to the island in violation of his parole, under a false name and a false passport. Mr. Scovel's relatives then sought the good offices of the Spanish minister, who promised to use his efforts to secure Scovel's release upon certain conditions, which were: First, that it should be regarded as a personal and not a diplomatic matter, so that it might not be used as a precedent in the future; second, that the newspaper agitation in regard to Scovel's arrest should be stopped; and third, that Scovel's father should make an appeal to the government of Spain for Scovel's release as an act of mercy and not as an act of justice.

Mr. Scovel's relatives accepted these conditions, and have done their best to carry them out. The Rev. Mr. Scovel, who is president of Wooster University, sent a very eloquent appeal on behalf of his son, which Mr. Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, delivered, with a recommendation for the young man's immediate release without trial, and forwarded it to the Spanish authorities. There has been considerable correspondence on the subject between Madrid, Havana, and the Spanish legation in Washington, but the intervention of the Department of State has never been exercised or requested since the original interview between Mr. Scovel's relatives and Secretary Olney.

## Want Scovel to Return Home.

Wooster, O., March 10.—The parents of Sylvester Scovel, with great joy heard of his release from prison. Rev. Mr. Scovel, acting on advice from New York, called on his begging him to leave Cuba at once.

## Day Fixed for Wilson's Installation.

Lexington, Va., March 10.—The committee of arrangements of the faculty and trustees of Washington and Lee University decided on September 14 as the day for the installation of President-elect William L. Wilson.

SPECIAL this week—Eggs butter, 27c pound; eggs, 12 1/2c; cheese, 17c. Gibbons, Center, Riggs and K Street Markets.

## A RAILROAD WAR SETTLED

It Lasted Eleven Years and Cost  
a Million Dollars.

New York, March 10.—A railroad war, lasting eleven years, and costing over a million dollars, was ended today by the completion of the New Jersey Junction Railroad, a short connecting road which will furnish direct communication between the West Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erie and New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroads, on the north of the Pennsylvania system, and the Lehigh Valley, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Baltimore and Ohio, and Philadelphia and Reading, on the south.

The New Jersey Junction Railroad was organized to join a spur of the West Shore with the National Docks Railroad by means of a tunnel under the Pennsylvania Railroad at Point of Rocks, back of Jersey City, and provide a cheap and quick method of transferring passenger and freight cars between the several lines that terminate in Jersey City. The road was backed by the Vanderbilt and Standard Oil interests and opposed by the Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania people moved their roundhouses to the Point of Rocks, put up office buildings and lowered the level of its storage yards in order to block the proposed tunnel. They fought the matter in the courts, and put gangs of men at work dumping rocks in the tunnel. The opposition ended only when Chancellor McGill threatened contempt proceedings.

The new road will do away with the old system of transferring freight cars by floots on the river, and facilitate passenger business. The road will begin operations next week.

## To Help Build a Railroad.

Jackson, Miss., March 10.—The State land commissioner today received from the United States land office at Washington a certified list of 27,325 acres of land of which patents are to be issued to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. In June last patents were issued to 108,000 acres, and 40,000 acres yet remained to be listed by the Washington authorities. These patents are to every alternate section within six miles of the Gulf and Ship Island road, and issued to aid in its construction through the vast yellow forest of South Mississippi, fifty miles of which are now in operation from Gulf to Hattiesburg, due north.

## Deaths of a Day.

Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler, a well-known literary woman, at Boston, yesterday.

Frederick Solomon, a distinguished Union general in the war of the rebellion, at Salt Lake, Utah, on Monday, aged seventy-one years.

Blinds, Any Size, \$1 a Pair.  
Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

## EX-SENATOR DOLPH DEAD

He Passes Away at His Home  
in Portland.

Portland, Ore., March 10.—Ex-United States Senator Joseph N. Dolph died at 11 o'clock this morning.

Joseph N. Dolph was born in Tompkins (now Schuyler) county, New York, October 19, 1835. He received a common school education, and for a time attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y. After arriving at the age of eighteen years, he taught school a portion of each year while acquiring an education. He studied law with Hon. Jeremiah McGuire at Havana, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1861.

In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. M. Crawford's company, known as the Oregon Escort, raised under an act of Congress for the purpose of protecting the emigration of that year to the Pacific coast against hostile Indians crossing the plains, filling the position of orderly sergeant. He settled in Oregon, in October, 1862.

In 1864 he was elected city attorney of the city of Portland, and the same year was appointed by President Lincoln, district attorney for the district of Oregon, and held both positions until he resigned them to take his seat in the State senate of Oregon. He was a member of the State senate in 1868, '69, '72, and '74. He was elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat March 3, 1885, and re-elected in 1889.

Senator Dolph confidently expected to be re-elected at the close of his last term. He received the caucus nomination of his party, and he received more than the number of votes necessary to elect on the ballot taken by the houses of the legislature separately.

In the twenty-four hours intervening before the joint session met, a break was organized, and Senator Dolph could only muster up forty-four votes, or two less than a majority. His followers stood by him for many days, but finally fell away, and a combination was effected whereby W. McBride was returned in his place.

Senator Dolph had a logical mind and a strong character.

## Telegraphic Briefs.

Fire started in the Grand Union Hotel at Atlantic City yesterday morning, and before it was extinguished \$5,000 damage resulted. The origin is unknown.

William H. Heston, ex-commissioner of King county, Wash., has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement of county funds. It is claimed that his pecuniary amount to about \$20,000.

Joist—Straight, Bright, Kilm-dred, Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

Ivy Institute Business College, 5th and K. None better. \$25 a year, day or night.

## RULES FOR THE BIG MILL

Mixture of Marquis of Queens-  
berry and London Prize Ring.

## REFEREE SILER IS PRECISE

A Conference of the Principals May  
Be Necessary Before the Matter  
of Rules Is Finally Settled.  
Both Fighters Refuse to Dis-  
cuss the Rules.

Carson, Nev., March 10.—The most delicate subject in connection with the big fight was broached today when Referee George Siler submitted to Corbett and Fitzsimmons his interpretation of the Queensberry rules. Siler's communication, which was in the nature of a formal letter, was not received with manifestations of joy at either camp. The big fellows contented their letters thoughtfully, and reserved judgment. If Siler had any doubts as to the propriety of his action in outlining his views at this time, they must be dispelled now. The fighters could never have agreed upon the rules after entering the ring. Each man appears to be playing possum just now and waiting for the other to commit himself. It is not unwise, however, to predict that a conference between Siler, Corbett and the representatives of the principals will be necessary before the matter of rules is finally settled.

Mr. Siler's letter, which was handed to the principals shortly after noon, read as follows:

Carson City, Nev., March 10.—To James J. Corbett, Esq., and Robert Fitzsimmons, Esq., Carson City, Nev.:

Gentlemen: Herewith I hand you each the rules of the Marquis of Queensberry, under the provisions of which you are to contest the heavy-weight championship of the world in this city on March 17, 1897. Accompanying the rules are some suggestions and instructions. These are based upon careful study, research, equity and fairness. You are principals to what will be the greatest contest in boxing times. You have both trained carefully and assiduously. The principals and public are alike engaged to an extent never before manifested in a like encounter. While it is a departure to give instructions to contestants in a battle like this a week in advance of the contest, I think that the importance of the affair warrants this move. I am confident that you both want to win and study on your merits. Neither of you can afford to have the slightest suspicion of doubt about the title which will belong to the victor. To that end I herewith hand you the rules and certain interpretations under which you are to battle.

Rule 1.—To be a fair, stand-up boxing match, in a twenty-four foot ring or as near that as practicable.

Rule 2.—No wrestling or boxing after dark.

Rule 3.—The rounds to be of three minute duration, and one minute time between rounds.

Rule 4.—If either man fall, through weakness or otherwise, he must get up unassisted, ten seconds to be allowed him to do so, the other man meanwhile to return to his corner; and when the fallen man is on his legs the round is to be resumed and continued until the three minutes have expired. If one man fails to come to the scratch in the ten seconds allowed it shall be in the power of the referee to give his award in favor of the other man.

Rule 5.—A man hanging on the ropes in a hopeless state, with his feet off the ground shall be considered down.

Rule 6.—No seconds or any other person to be allowed in the ring during the rounds.

Rule 7.—Should the contest be stopped by any unavoidable interference, the referee to name time and place, as soon as possible, for finishing the contest, so that the match must be won or lost, unless the backers of both men agree to draw the stakes.

Rule 8.—The gloves to be furnished boxing gloves of the best quality, and new.

Rule 9.—Should a fight, by accident or otherwise, be stopped, it must be resumed by the referee's satisfaction.

Rule 10.—One man on one knee is considered down, and if struck the man is entitled to the stakes.

Rule 11.—No shoes or boots with springs allowed.

Rule 12.—The contest in all other respects to be governed by the revised rules of the London prize ring.

The first three rules need no comment, as they are plain, simple, and understood by almost everybody.

Rule 4, however, requires some analysis, as some of the points are often misunderstood.

The rule says: If either man falls, through weakness or otherwise, he must get up, unassisted; ten seconds to be allowed him to do so, the other man meanwhile to return to his corner.

This, of course, was intended to prevent a man from standing over his fallen opponent. It probably never occurred to the framers of the rules that at times a man either falls or is knocked down in his opponent's corner. If, then, the man on his feet retires to his corner, as the rules direct, he will be standing over his fallen opponent and doing just what the rules mean he shall not do. To avoid all disputes on this score, I will simply instruct you in case of a knock-down to retire at least ten feet from your fallen opponent, to give him an opportunity to retire.

Rule 12, which says: "The contest in all other respects to be governed by the revised rules of the London prize ring," I consider, one of the most important of the twelve rules, and appears to be the bone of contention in almost every contest. It has been thrust on all referees, myself among them, to inquire of the principals whether they choose to hit in clinches with one arm free, and also on break-aways. Invariably, the principals agree not to hit in